

## IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

*To be lieutenant general*

Lt. Gen. Franklin L. Hagenbeck, 0000

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

*To be lieutenant general*

Maj. Gen. Michael D. Rochelle, 0000

The following named officer for appointment as Assistant Surgeon General/Chief of the Dental Corps, United States Army and for appointment to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 3036 and 3039:

*To be major general*

Col. Russell J. Czerw, 0000

## IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

*To be lieutenant general*

Maj. Gen. Frances C. Wilson, 0000

## IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

*To be vice admiral*

Rear Adm. Nancy E. Brown, 0000

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S  
DESK

## IN THE AIR FORCE

PN1393 Air Force nominations beginning KRISTINE M. UTORINO, and ending TIWANA L. WRIGHT, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 13, 2006.

PN1410 Air Force nomination of Rex R. Kiziah, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 27, 2006.

PN1411 Air Force nomination of Maureen McCarthy, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 27, 2006.

PN1412 Air Force nomination of Joseph A. Weber Jr., which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 27, 2006.

PN1413 Air Force nomination of Daniel J. McGraw, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 27, 2006.

PN1414 Air Force nominations (2) beginning CONSTANCE C. McNABB, and ending AMY L. WALKER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 27, 2006.

PN1415 Air Force nominations (2) beginning KENNETH R. FRANKLIN, and ending MICHAEL S. PETERS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 27, 2006.

PN1416 Air Force nominations (9) beginning PETER L. BARRENECHEA, and ending RALPH M. SUTHERLIN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 27, 2006.

PN1417 Air Force nominations (78) beginning DAVID G. ALLEN, and ending DAVID D. ZWART, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 27, 2006.

PN1437 Air Force nominations (1830) beginning THOMAS E. BALDWIN, and ending

MICHELLE K. ZIMMERMAN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 5, 2006.

## IN THE ARMY

PN1418 ARMY nomination of David M. Lind, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 27, 2006.

PN1419 ARMY nominations (2) beginning MARY M. SUNSHINE, and ending DEBRA CHAPPEL, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 27, 2006.

PN1420 ARMY nomination of Jacqueline P. Allen, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 27, 2006.

PN1421 ARMY nominations (7) beginning VALERIE McDAVID, and ending CATHLEEN STERLING, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 27, 2006.

PN1422 ARMY nomination of Charles C. Dodd, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 27, 2006.

PN1423 ARMY nominations (2) beginning ALVIS DUNSON, and ending FRANCIS WILLIAMS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 27, 2006.

PN1432 ARMY nominations (13) beginning SOONJA CHOI, and ending MEHDY ZARANDY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 30, 2006.

PN1438 ARMY nomination of E. N. Steely III, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 5, 2006.

## IN THE MARINE CORPS

PN1244 MARINE CORPS nomination of Sanford P. Pike, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 31, 2006.

PN1266 MARINE CORPS nomination of Jayson A. Brayall, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 1, 2006.

## IN THE NAVY

PN1226 NAVY nomination of Paul W. Marquis, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 27, 2006.

## LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now return to legislative session.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST  
TIME—H.R. 5020

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5020) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2007 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I now ask for a second reading and, in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

FILING OF FIRST-DEGREE  
AMENDMENTS H.R. 4939

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that first-degree amendments to the supplemental be filed at the desk in accordance with rule XXII no later than 2:30 p.m. on Monday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## COMMENDING PUBLIC SERVANTS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee be discharged from further consideration and that the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 412.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 412) expressing the sense of the Senate that public servants should be commended for their dedication and continued service to the Nation during Public Service Recognition Week May 1 through 7, 2006.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 412) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

## S. RES. 412

Whereas Public Service Recognition Week provides an opportunity to recognize the important contributions of public servants and honor the men and women who meet the needs of the Nation through work at all levels of government;

Whereas millions of individuals work in government service in every city, county, and State across America and in hundreds of cities abroad;

Whereas public service is a noble calling involving a variety of challenging and rewarding professions;

Whereas Federal, State, and local governments are responsive, innovative, and effective because of the outstanding work of public servants;

Whereas the United States of America is a great and prosperous Nation, and public service employees contribute significantly to that greatness and prosperity;

Whereas the Nation benefits daily from the knowledge and skills of these highly trained individuals;

Whereas public servants—

(1) provide vital strategic support functions to our military and serve in the National Guard and Reserves;

(2) fight crime and fire;

(3) ensure equal access to secure, efficient, and affordable mail service;

(4) deliver social security and medicare benefits;

(5) fight disease and promote better health;  
(6) protect the environment and the Nation's parks;

(7) enforce laws guaranteeing equal employment opportunities and healthy working conditions;

(8) defend and secure critical infrastructure;

(9) help the Nation recover from natural disasters and terrorist attacks;

(10) teach and work in our schools and libraries;

(11) improve and secure our transportation systems;

(12) keep the Nation's economy stable; and  
(13) defend our freedom and advance United States interests around the world;

Whereas members of the uniformed services and civilian employees at all levels of government make significant contributions to the general welfare of the United States, and are on the front lines in the fight against terrorism and in maintaining homeland security;

Whereas public servants work in a professional manner to build relationships with other countries and cultures in order to better represent America's interests and promote American ideals;

Whereas public servants alert Congress and the public to government waste, fraud, abuse, and dangers to public health;

Whereas the men and women serving in the Armed Forces of the United States, as well as those skilled trade and craft Federal employees who provide support to their efforts, are committed to doing their jobs regardless of the circumstances, and contribute greatly to the security of the Nation and the world;

Whereas public servants have bravely fought in armed conflict in defense of this Nation and its ideals and deserve the care and benefits they have earned through their honorable service;

Whereas government workers have much to offer, as demonstrated by their expertise and innovative ideas, and serve as examples by passing on institutional knowledge to train the next generation of public servants;

Whereas May 1 through 7, 2006, has been designated Public Service Recognition Week to honor America's Federal, State, and local government employees; and

Whereas Public Service Recognition Week is celebrating its 22nd anniversary through job fairs, student activities, and agency exhibits: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) commends public servants for their outstanding contributions to this great Nation during Public Service Recognition Week and throughout the year;

(2) salutes their unyielding dedication and spirit for public service;

(3) honors those government employees who have given their lives in service to their country;

(4) calls upon a new generation of workers to consider a career in public service as an honorable profession; and

(5) encourages efforts to promote public service careers at all levels of government.

#### RECONVENING THE PARLIAMENT OF NEPAL

#### AMERICAN BALLET THEATRE

#### CONGRATULATING CHARTER SCHOOLS

#### HONORING MALCOLM P. McLEAN

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate

proceed to the en bloc consideration of S. Res. 451, S. Res. 452, S. Res. 453, and S. Res. 454, which are at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolutions were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

The resolutions, with their preambles, read as follows:

#### S. RES. 451

Whereas, in 1990, Nepal adopted a constitution that enshrined multi-party democracy under a constitutional monarchy, ending 3 decades of absolute monarchical rule;

Whereas, since 1996, Maoist insurgents have waged a violent campaign to replace the constitutional monarchy with a communist republic, which has resulted in widespread human rights violations by both sides and the loss of an estimated 12,000 lives;

Whereas the Maoist insurgency grew out of the radicalization and fragmentation of left wing parties following Nepal's transition to democracy in 1990;

Whereas, on June 1, 2001, King Birendra, Queen Aishwarya and other members of the Royal family were murdered, leaving the throne to the slain King's brother, the current King Gyanendra;

Whereas, in May 2002, in the face of increasing Maoist violence, Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba dissolved the Parliament of Nepal;

Whereas, in October 2002, King Gyanendra dismissed Prime Minister Deuba;

Whereas, in June 2004, after the unsuccessful tenures of 2 additional palace-appointed prime ministers, King Gyanendra reappointed Prime Minister Deuba and mandated that he hold general elections by April 2005;

Whereas, on February 1, 2005, King Gyanendra accused Nepali political leaders of failing to solve the Maoist problem, seized absolute control of Nepal by dismissing and detaining Prime Minister Deuba and declaring a state of emergency, temporarily shut down Nepal's communications, detained hundreds of politicians and political workers, and limited press and other constitutional freedoms;

Whereas, in November 2005, the mainstream political parties formed a seven-party alliance with the Maoists and agreed to a 12 point agenda that called for a restructuring of the government of Nepal to include an end to absolute monarchical rule and the formation of an interim all-party government with a view to holding elections for a constituent assembly to rewrite the Constitution of Nepal;

Whereas, since February 2005, King Gyanendra has promulgated dozens of ordinances without parliamentary process that violate basic freedoms of expression and association, including the Election Code of Conduct that seeks to limit media freedom in covering elections and the Code of Conduct for Social Organizations that bars staff of nongovernmental organizations from having political affiliations;

Whereas King Gyanendra ordered the arrest of hundreds of political workers in January 2006 before holding municipal elections on February 8, 2006, which the Department of State characterized as "a hollow attempt by the King to legitimize his power";

Whereas the people of Nepal have been peacefully protesting since April 6, 2006, in

an attempt to restore the democratic political process;

Whereas on April 10, 2006, the Department of State declared that King Gyanendra's February 2005 decision "to impose direct palace rule in Nepal has failed in every regard" and called on the King to restore democracy immediately and to begin a dialogue with Nepal's political parties;

Whereas King Gyanendra ordered a crackdown on the protests, which has left at least 14 Nepali citizens dead and hundreds injured by the security forces of Nepal;

Whereas the people of Nepal are suffering hardship due to food shortages and lack of sufficient medical care because of the prevailing political crisis;

Whereas King Gyanendra announced on April 21, 2006, that the executive power of Nepal shall be returned to the people and called on the seven-party alliance to name a new prime minister to govern the country in accordance with the 1990 Constitution of Nepal;

Whereas the seven-party alliance subsequently rejected King Gyanendra's April 21, 2006 statement and called on him to reinstate parliament and allow for the establishment of a constituent assembly to draw up a new constitution;

Whereas on April 24, 2006, King Gyanendra announced that he would reinstate the Parliament of Nepal on April 28, 2006, and apologized for the deaths and injuries that occurred during the recent demonstrations, but did not address the issue of constitutional revision;

Whereas political party leaders have welcomed King Gyanendra's April 24th announcement and stated that the first action of the reconvened parliament will be the scheduling of elections for a constituent assembly to redraft the Constitution of Nepal.

Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) expresses its support for the reconvening of the Parliament of Nepal and for an immediate, peaceful transition to democracy;

(2) commends the desire of the people of Nepal for a democratic system of government and expresses its support for their right to protest peacefully in pursuit of this goal;

(3) acknowledges the April 24, 2006 statement by King Gyanendra regarding his intent to reinstate the Parliament of Nepal;

(4) urges the Palace, the political parties, and the Maoists to immediately support a process that returns the country to multi-party democracy and creates the conditions for peace and stability in Nepal;

(5) declares that the transition to democracy in Nepal must be peaceful and that violence conducted by any party is unacceptable and risks sending Nepal into a state of anarchy;

(6) calls on security forces of Nepal to exercise maximum restraint and to uphold the highest standards of conduct in their response to the protests;

(7) urges the immediate release of all political detainees and the restoration of full civilian and political rights, including freedom of association, expression, and assembly;

(8) urges the Maoists to lay down their arms and to pursue their goals through participation in a peaceful political process; and

(9) calls on the Government of the United States to work closely with other governments, including the governments of India, China, the United Kingdom, and the European Union, and with the United Nations to ensure a common and coherent international approach that helps to bring about an immediate peaceful transition to democracy and to end the violent insurgency in Nepal.